

1986 BASELINE PROJECTIONS FOR UTAH

Utah's population is expected to exceed 2.5 million by the year 2010. This represents an average annual percent change from 1980 to 2010 of 1.9 percent. In comparison, the U.S. population is projected by the Bureau of the Census over this same period to increase by 0.7 percent per year, less than half the growth rate in Utah. Utah's above average rate of growth occurs primarily because of our unusually high birth rate. The 1984 birth rate in Utah per 1,000 population was 23.8 compared to 15.7 in the nation.

The growth in the State is not uniformly distributed among all of the Multi-County Districts (MCD's). The Southwest MCD -- consisting of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties -- is projected to experience the highest rate of growth from 1980 to 2010 growing from 56,050 to 107,500, a 2.2 percent annual rate of change. Washington County, projected as the State's fastest growing county, accounts for 64.8 percent of this growth, growing from 26,400 in 1980 to 59,750 in 2010. St. George is located in Washington County.

The Wasatch Front MCD -- consisting of Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele and Weber Counties -- is projected to experience the second highest rate of growth of all MCD's, growing from 949,150 in 1985 to 1,701,200 in 2010, a 2.0 percent average annual change. Davis County is projected to experience the highest rate of growth in the Wasatch Front MCD, 2.7 percent, followed by Morgan, 2.3 percent, Salt Lake, 1.9 percent, Tooele, 1.7 percent, and Weber, 1.5 percent.

The slowest growing district is the Southeast MCD -- consisting of Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties -- with an average annual percent change from 1980 to 2010 of 1.2 percent. The Bear River, Mountainland, Central, Uintah Basin, and Southeast MCD's are all expected to grow more slowly than the State average. These MCD's are expected to constitute a smaller portion of the total State population in 2010 than they did in 1980.

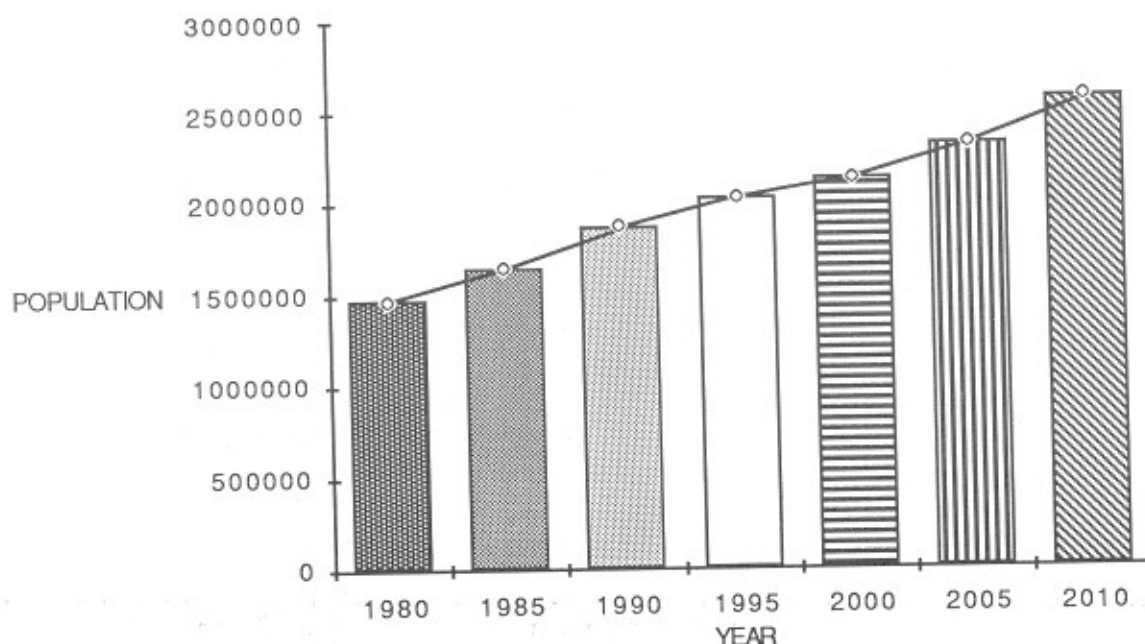
1986 BASELINE PROJECTIONS FOR UTAH (CON'T)

A baseline projection reflects the future based on the existing economic structure of the area and the changing demographics of the population. The baseline projection is not a prediction or forecast of the future, but rather, an attempt to depict the direction that current trends are likely to take without major changes in the economic base or in demographic variables. Baseline projections characteristically show declining growth rates over time. The 1986 baseline projections were developed using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED) -- the same model that the Office of Planning and Budget has used for years to generate baseline population and economic impact projections. These projections are currently being updated annually.

The *1986 Baseline Projection* report includes projections of Utah's population by age group, school age population, employment by major industry, components of population change, and labor force participation rates. The 1986 report also includes several new items in the appendix such as state population by single year of age, employment by major industry for the multi-county districts, and total employment by county.

These projections are intended to help state agencies achieve coordination in their planning and budgeting process. It is also hoped that local governments and private industry will benefit from these projections. To obtain a copy of the *1986 Baseline Projections* report, send a check for \$3.00 payable to the Utah Office of Planning and Budget to, Data Resources Section, 116 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114. Data from the report is also available in a Lotus 123 format on floppy discs. Call Natalie Gochnour at (801) 533-6082 for additional information.

POPULATION PROJECTION UTAH 1980 - 2010



UTAH BASELINE PROJECTIONS 1985-2010 BY MCD AND COUNTY

COUNTY	1980	1985	1990	2000	2010	ANN.%CH.
BEAR RIVER	93,350	105,400	119,750	136,550	159,300	1.8%
Box Elder	33,500	36,600	41,100	45,800	52,400	1.5%
Cache	57,700	66,700	76,200	88,100	104,000	2.0%
Rich	2,150	2,100	2,450	2,650	2,900	1.0%
WASATCH FRONT	949,150	1,050,750	1,191,900	1,400,350	1,701,200	2.0%
Davis	148,000	171,000	206,000	278,000	333,000	2.7%
Morgan	4,950	5,450	6,000	7,150	9,700	2.3%
Salt Lake	625,000	690,000	782,000	893,000	1,090,000	1.9%
Tooele	26,200	28,300	30,900	35,200	43,500	1.7%
Weber	145,000	156,000	167,000	187,000	225,000	1.5%
MOUNTAINLANDS	239,050	272,600	306,600	325,500	378,200	1.5%
Summit	10,400	12,400	14,200	15,400	18,800	2.0%
Utah	220,000	251,000	282,000	299,000	346,000	1.5%
Wasatch	8,650	9,200	10,400	11,100	13,400	1.5%
CENTRAL	47,600	57,200	60,850	70,150	80,100	1.7%
Juab	5,550	6,250	5,650	6,050	6,500	0.5%
Millard	9,050	14,200	11,800	13,700	15,700	1.9%
Piute	1,350	1,550	1,700	1,850	2,100	1.5%
Sanpete	14,800	16,900	19,400	21,700	24,000	1.4%
Sevier	14,900	16,200	19,800	24,000	28,500	2.2%
Wayne	1,950	2,100	2,500	2,850	3,300	1.8%
SOUTHWEST	56,050	68,900	77,100	90,500	107,500	2.2%
Beaver	4,400	5,050	5,450	5,600	6,200	1.1%
Garfield	3,700	4,050	4,250	4,350	4,850	0.9%
Iron	17,500	19,400	21,400	25,000	29,900	1.7%
Kane	4,500	4,700	5,100	5,850	6,800	1.7%
Washington	26,400	35,700	40,900	49,700	59,750	2.8%
UINTAH BASIN	34,150	39,400	45,400	48,200	56,050	1.7%
Daggett	750	700	800	800	850	0.4%
Duchesne	12,700	14,700	16,100	16,800	18,900	1.3%
Uintah	20,700	24,000	28,500	30,600	36,300	1.9%
SOUTHEAST	54,650	54,750	60,600	66,500	79,000	1.2%
Carbon	22,400	23,400	26,300	29,200	36,200	1.6%
Emery	11,600	11,800	13,300	14,200	16,300	1.1%
Grand	8,250	7,050	7,600	8,900	10,400	0.8%
San Juan	12,400	12,500	13,400	14,200	16,100	0.9%
STATE TOTAL	1,474,000	1,649,000	1,862,200	2,137,750	2,561,350	1.9%

* These numbers represent estimates or projections as of July 1 of each year.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS NEWS

ESTIMATES OF THE VOTING-AGE POPULATION AVAILABLE

The Bureau of the Census projects there will be 1,058,000 persons eligible to vote in Utah in the Nov. 1, 1986 election. This means there are 34,000 more persons 18 years and older in 1986 than there were in 1984, a 1.6 percent increase. Compared to other states, Utah's population growth in persons 18 years old and over ranked eighth in the nation. In the Mountain Region the voting population in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Colorado all grew faster than in Utah. In past elections, however, Utah has had a much higher percent of the eligible voters actually casting a ballot. In the 1984 presidential election, 61.5 percent of Utahns eligible to vote cast a ballot. This compares with 53.1 percent in the nation. Only seven other states had a higher voting percentage than Utah in the 1984 presidential election.

The nation will have a record high voting population of some 178 million on Nov. 1, 1986, but the growth rate between elections in both numbers and percentage has slowed. No states experienced a decrease in voting-age population, but the District of Columbia's voting-age population fell 2.4 percent from 1980 to 1986. Also interesting to note is the dramatic change in the composition of the voting-age population. Persons aged 25 to 44 have increased by more than 25 million since 1970 and have become an increasingly large share of the voting-age population. The young adult population has declined by 1.5 million since 1980. The population aged 45 to 64 has changed little in numbers and will not begin to grow until the leading edge of the baby boom generation reaches age 45 at the end of the decade. The population aged 65 and over has grown rapidly since 1970 in both number and share of the total. Bureau of the Census age projections can be obtained from Natalie Gochnour, (801) 533-6082.

VOTING AGE POPULATION U.S. & MOUNTAIN STATES (in thousands)

	NOV. 1 1986	NOV. 1 1984	APRIL 1 1980	% CH. 80-86	% CASTING VOTES* 1984	% CASTING VOTES* 1980
U.S.	178,335	174,447	162,791	9.5%	53.1%	52.6%
UTAH	1,058	1,024	921	14.9%	61.5%	64.4%
IDAHO	705	689	637	10.6%	59.7%	67.8%
WYOMING	360	354	324	11.1%	53.3%	53.3%
COLORADO	2,432	2,347	2,081	16.9%	55.2%	55.8%
NEW MEXICO	1,035	995	885	17.0%	51.7%	50.7%
ARIZONA	2,399	2,257	1,927	24.5%	45.5%	44.5%
NEVADA	724	686	585	23.8%	41.8%	40.5%
MONTANA	595	588	555	7.2%	65.4%	65.0%

* Presidential election

SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN METRO AREA RANKS 37th OUT OF 281

The Bureau of the Census estimates that the Salt Lake City-Ogden metropolitan statistical area's (MSA) population reached 1,024,800 on July 1, 1985. Salt Lake City-Ogden ranks 37th out of 281 MSA's, up from 41st in 1980. The Salt Lake City-Ogden MSA consists of Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties. In the 1980 Census, Tooele County was also included in the MSA, but was removed in 1983. In the 1985 rankings, Salt Lake City-Ogden ranked just higher than the Rochester, New York MSA and just below the Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, Connecticut consolidated MSA.

Utah's other MSA, Provo-Orem ranked 135th, one step higher in the 1985 estimates than its 1980 ranking. The Provo-Orem MSA consists of Utah County. Provo-Orem's 1985 estimated population is 237,600 which is 8.9 percent higher than the 1980 Census. Provo-Orem ranks just above the Savannah, Georgia MSA and just below the South Bend-Mishawaka, Indiana MSA. Population data about all 281 MSA's can be obtained from Natalie Gochmour, (801) 533-6082.

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES

The Provo-Orem metropolitan area's 1984 per capita income ranked 313 out of 316 metropolitan areas according to the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates. The 1984 per capita income is estimated to be \$7,287, a mere 57 percent of the national average. Only three metropolitan areas had a lower per capita income than Provo-Orem. The metropolitan areas defined by BEA are slightly different than those defined by the Bureau of the Census.

The Salt Lake City-Ogden metropolitan area also ranks below the national average in per capita income, but is not nearly as low as Provo-Orem. Salt Lake City-Ogden's per capita income is 84 percent of the national average and ranks 246 out of 316 overall. The per capita income in Salt Lake City-Ogden is 47 percent higher than in Provo-Orem. It is interesting to note, however, that the increase in percentage terms from 1983 to 1984 was higher in Provo-Orem. Per capita income in the Salt Lake City-Ogden metropolitan area grew by 7.7 percent from 1983 to 1984, while Provo-Orem's per capita income increased by 9.2 percent. The national growth over the same period was 9.3 percent.

Per capita income is derived by dividing total personal income of an area by total persons in the area. Therefore, in areas which have a relatively high percentage of young or non-income earning individuals, the per capita income numbers are somewhat misleading. This is certainly the case in both the Provo-Orem and Salt Lake City-Ogden MSA's. The personal income for an area is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all residents of that area. It consists of income received from persons from all sources, in the form of wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, rental income of persons, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes or other personal taxes.

NEW REPORTS FROM THE DATA RESOURCES SECTION

HISTORIC ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY TAXES

A study released in August shows that property taxes in Utah from 1965 to 1985 have not increased as fast as either the sales and use tax or individual income tax. In addition, the increase in property taxes over the same period has not increased as fast as the fair market value of the property being taxed. This is due primarily to the rapid inflation of the 1970's. Major findings of the report include:

- o Real estate and buildings comprised the largest percent of assessed valuation in both 1965 and 1985.
- o The greatest portion of property taxes charged are for school purposes.
- o As a percent of total taxes charged, property taxes charged for school purposes have decreased from 1965 to 1985, while property taxes charged for county purposes and special districts have increased.

The study reviews the history and trends of property tax to discover the actual changes in property taxes and to correct common misconceptions. The report includes sections on property tax legislation, property taxes charged, property taxes by taxing unit and property taxes as compared with other major taxes. Copies of the report can be obtained from the Data Resources Section, (801) 533-6082.

TOURISM, TRAVEL, AND RECREATION INDUSTRY IN UTAH

The Office of Planning and Budget in cooperation with the Utah Department of Employment Security has estimated that the tourism, travel, and recreation (TTR) industry comprised 7.8 percent of total non-agricultural jobs in the state of Utah in 1985. The analysis shows that TTR is indeed an important part of the Utah economy, employing more people than other large industries like Defense, Wholesale Trade, and Construction. It is estimated that over 48,000 jobs in Utah were part of the TTR industry in 1985. TTR is not, however, the largest or most important industry in the State. Services, Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Education and Government all employ more persons than TTR.

The study provides 1985 TTR employment, wages, and gross taxable sales for the state. In addition, total employment in the TTR industry is projected to the year 2010. More information about the study is available by calling the Data Resources Section.

DATA NOW AVAILABLE ON FLOPPY DISCS

The Data Resources Section will provide data via floppy discs in the Lotus 123 format. To obtain a copy, simply bring in a floppy disc and we will copy the file for you. The following data sets are available:

INCOME STATISTICS

Annual personal income and per capita income from 1970 - 1984 by calendar year by county, multi-county district and State.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Annual population, labor force, industry employment, personal income, per capita personal income, births, deaths, total assessed value and gross taxable sales for the years 1960, 1965, 1970 - 1984 by county, multi-county district and State.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Population by single year of age and sex, labor force by five year age groups by sex, vital statistics by sex, net migration by sex, head of household by five year age groups by sex, school age population by education level by sex, and employment by industry by basic/residential split from 1983-2010. These data are available by MCD and state.

DATA RESOURCES BIBLIOGRAPHY/LIBRARY

A bibliography for the Data Resources library is now available. The bibliography contains a listing of publications, floppy discs, and computer tapes available for public use. The bibliography helps data users become more familiar with the information and services offered by the Data Resources section. A copy of the bibliography can be obtained from the Data Resources section. The Data Resources section is part of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 116 State Capitol, S.L.C., Utah, 84114. Contact Natalie Gochnour at (801) 533-6082 for additional information.

The primary source of data in the library is made up of Bureau of the Census publications. A complete set of 1980 Census data and intercensal reports are available for public use. The Data Resources section also stocks some Bureau of the Census publications and maps for sale to the public.

The Data Resources library also contains other federal and state government data publications or computer tapes. Some private sector data sources are available as well. It is the goal of the Data Resources section to make economic and demographic data about the State of Utah available to the public.

The Utah State Data Center Program assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies, as well as state and local governments in Utah. There are 20 organizations (listed below) affiliated with the Utah State Data Center. The lead organization is the Data Resources Section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Utah Office of Planning and Budget

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Salt Lake City Library	Merna Smith	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Susan Fales	378-6179
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Ruth Turner	626-6546
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen.	586-7946
State Library Commission	Lennis Anderson	533-5875
Bear River Association of Governments	Roger Jones	752-7242
Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Mick Crandall.	292-4469
Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
Mountainlands Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Commissioners Organization	Allen Fawcett	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Les Prall	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518

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